THE LAST OF MR. ADAMS IN THIS CITY. Under the escort of a numerous committee of remains of the venerable and distinguished Ex-President Adams wereon Monday," at ten o'clock placed in a car set apart for that purpose, and conveyed hence to the city of Baltimore, on their way to their last abode on earth.

On their arrival at Baltimore, every demon stration of respect was paid to the memory of this great and virtuous man.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The House of Representatives found itself engaged on Monday in the discussion of a subject of much more than common importance, in the form of a bill to authorize the Supreme Court to hold its sittings for two continuous years, for the purpose of disposing, if possible, of all the business which has accumulated upon its docket; the Judges to be relieved from circuit duty during that period of time, unless in cases deemed necessary to be made exceptions, and to have power to adjourn from time to time, and to hold their sittings at such times and with such intervals as the pressure of business may permit and require.

After debate, and the refusal of a motion to lay the bill upon the table, it was amended by limiting the term to one year, and in this shape was PASSED by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

THE EXECUTIVE AND CONGRESS.

An important part of the operous duties of th government paper appears to be to assail Congress with all sorts of wordy and windy epithets, on any occasion or on no occasion. An article of this kind appeared in the "Union" of Friday night, and another in the same paper of Saturday night last, in which Congress are scolded at a round rate because they have not passed as many acts thus far at this session as the venerable Editor would have liked. Thus says he:

"The Congress of the United States has now · been in session for three long tedious months; · and not an efficient bill has been passed for the public service of the war! We call the attention of the people to this striking fact. Instead of works, we have words, words, words! The · friends of the Administration in the Senate have been harassed by bitter and unrelenting attacks. . They are unable to bring the debate to a close for the want of a previous question; and, in the . House of Representatives, where the Whigs have acquired an accidental and factitious majority, twelve weeks have passed in idle, unavailing dis-

And to this statement the Editor appends a list of the titles of fourteen acts and one joint resolution, comprising, as he says, all that have passed since Congress met.

Grant him all his premises, and what are the facts Why, that his own political friends have, with large majority in the Senate, allowed the passage of the Ten Regiment Bill to be delayed when they could have done otherwise. They had their own reasons, in the latter part of the discussion, for not pressing it to a vote-and very sufficient reasons we have no doubt they were-in proof of which it is enough to state that they themselves continued to debate it until the arrival of the Treaty put before our enemy as will ensure us against all chance of vacil-(what we trust will be) a inal slop to it.

With regard to the House of Representatives, we have not, since the commencement of the reign of the present political Dynasty, had as orde ly or as working a House of Representatives as the present. We challenge a comparison between the action of that body during the past "twelve weeks" and that of the last House of Representatives, in which the Administration had a majority of nearly two to one, during the same precise period of its the question now pressing upon the Whig party is, whether that there was a class of privates who were not as meritorious first session. Upon the 3d of March (the date taken by the "Union") instead of the number of acts and resolutions passed at this session, there had passed but seven acts and two joint resolutions; and up to the memorable 13th of May of that but one answer." year-more than two months later than the present date-that Congress had passed only twelve acts, teen, the exact number already passed by the present Congress.

We expect our venerable neighbor, after this exposition, to be as obstinately mute for the future upon this matter as he has been upon the questions we put to him two or three weeks ago, for further information, as to the person, place, and process of the manufacture in this country of British opinion upon the War, and upon the Subtreasury, to be reimported to the United States for the American market. Seriously, however, let us add, if he was himself imposed upon by this counterfeit, as very likely he was, he ought to "acknowledge the corn."

The State Democratic Convention of PENNSYL VANIA, which met at Harrisburg on Saturday last, nominated the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN (now Secretary of State) as their preferred candidate for the office of President of the United States at the next election. The vote of the Convention was as fol-

James Buchanan	rotes.
George M. Dallas	**
Lewis Cass	**
Martin Van Buren	**

MARINES .- A body of one hundred and eighty-one fine looking fellows, belonging to the marine corps, left the Philadelphia navy yard on Saturday morning for New York. Their destination is the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under command of Licut. Watson. - Philadelphia paper.

What business have they there? Is our Presi dent going to lay the foundation of a new war be fore he has disposed of the old one?-Nat. Intel.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

By way of New Orleans we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 21st ultimo. There is nothing later from the city of Mexico.

The most interesting item of intelligence consists of a rumor that Santa Anna is about to leave his country, and for this purpose was expected to reach Vera Cruz in four or five days. It is stated that he is provided with a passport granted by the Mexican Government and countersigned by Gen. Scott.

The ship Minesota, of 800 tons, Captain Allen, is adve tised in the bouisville Journal to sail direct from that place to Liverpoil on the 11th instant. A ship of 800 t.ns, built, manned, and freighted 1,600 miles inland from the ocean! In truth this is becoming a great country!

The Chicago Dally Tubune says that David Kenni one of the survivors of the famous party who made a dish-ten in Boston harbor, is living in that city at the "dwaner MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.—HIS RECALL FORE-TOLD IN THE CITY OF MEXICO, &c.

The following extract from one of the letters recently received in this city from the capital of the Republic of Mexico may help to throw some light Members of the House of Representatives, the mortal upon rather a grave subject involving the public interest, and which, sooner or later, must come to be better understood than it now is:

> "CITY OF MEXICO, JANUARY 13, 1848. . . . "General Pittow and arrest, waiting for a general court martial to be ordered at Washington, on charges forwarded by the commanding General to the Secretary of War in November.' It is understood here that these officers have demanded the recall of General Scorr, and I hear it said that General PILLOW is reckened to be quite in the confidence of the President, the dispenser of his rewards, &c. * * It is said here that the President will probably not allow General Pillow to be tried; that is, it is so believed by P. and his friends. Nous

True enough: the President has quashed the True enough: the President has quashed the trial of Gen. Woren, by refusing to order a court martial, choosing rather to institute an inferior court of mere inquiry, before which he has, to the amazement of the country, dragged also the Commander who had been promoted, should be entitled to their bounty ment of the country, dragged also the Commander of the Army, (by whom the charge against Gen. W. was preferred,) WINFIELD SCOTT, the great Captain of the age. Yes, in the midst of his brilliant and successful career, at a crisis of the highest national concern, has the President arrested the victorious General, and transferred the high trust he so ably bore to one of the volunteer officers of his own cre ation, who, if he be born a General, certainly, as yet, has but little of the experience of one.
We believe that the ill-treatment (should we er

if we call it persecution?) of this accomplished General and Statesman, by the President and his Cabinet, is without parallel in the history of enightened Governments of the world.

Is there not good reason to apprehend that this untoward act of the Executive—the change of the Commander of our Army in the heart of Mexicomay result in the renewal of the war?

The occasion is apt for recalling to our readers the memory of the admirable letter from Gen. Tay-LOR to the Secretary of War, so recently brought to light, in which that distinguished soldier so well parries the blow covertly aimed a year ago at the old Hero by the out-stretched arm of Executive power. The true view of this case, so happily illustrated in the fable of Æsop, applies with equal force in the present instance of Executive dis-

One might really suppose that these great Generals have been rather too successful in leading our cohorts to victory. A suspicious temper might perhaps infer a secret purpose of the powers that be to defer the peace a little longer, and to prolong the flow of blood and treasure, that some new-made Generalissimo may perchance win for himself an amaranthine crown more acceptable, because more available, to the votaries of the " progressive Demoeracy" of this our age. We have indeed heard such a surmise made by others. Be the fact as it may, the mandate has evidently gone abroad: "Down with the Whig Generals! Off with their " beads! They have been too successful for their " country's good !"

THE WAR SPIRIT REVIVING. .

The war spirit yet, even in contemplation of the atification of a Treaty of Peace with Mexico, animates the bosom of our bellicose and belligerent Administration. Hear the latest strain of its organ

"The real question now before the people is, whether the Whigs in Congress, after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, will vote for such war measures of precaution and preparation as are necessary to make that ratification effectual, by presenting our Government in such an attitude and aspect lation or bad faith on the part of the Mexican rulers. This can be done, and should be done without delay. Let the ten regiment bill be so passed, with the loan bill in a shape adequate to supply the Treasury, and our Government, thus pro vided with the means of vigorous war, can calculate surely upon the unwillingness of Mexico to provoke such war on our part, by receding from the basis of pacification to which her commissioners have agreed," &c .- Union of Monday night. And thus, again:

" Assuming, then, the ratification of the treaty, we say that and demanded by the Government for such an object. To this question the Whigs, if they be the party of peace, as they say they are-if, in fact, they be not wholly indifferent to peace, or opposed to it-to this question, so presented, they can have

We were about to make a few remarks on this date—that Congress had passed only twelve acts, new-born zeal for the passage of a bill to_raise an to which, on the day mentioned, the two war acts additional Regular Army of Ten or Eleven Thouwere hastily added, bringing the number up to four- sand men, (including some four or five hundred Commissioned Officers, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, First and Second Lieutenants, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeon's, Paymasters. Quartermasters, Commissaries, &c.) at the momen when the "Union" itself calculates upon a Peace, when we met, in the Cincinnati Gazette, with the following, so entirely applicable to the case that, transferring it to our columns, we have no occasion to add a single word of our own to it:

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE OF MARCE 2. "PUT THIS AND THAT TOGETHER."

THIS .- We have now in Mexico between forty and fifty thousand troops, besides existing authority to raise several thousand men and fill up the reduced regiments now in the field. Mexico is prostrate-without an army, or the means of raising one, to fight us. So humbled in spirit has she beome, as well as impotent in physical resistance, that we are advised by the last arrival of the "conquest" of a city of twenty thousand inhabitants by three hundred and fifty American troops, and the establishment of a mixed government of the

civil and military over them without resistance. In addition to this, military operations are suspended by treaty of peace, which has been received by the President and by him communicated to the Senate.

Now That. _____ of the ____ Treaty is before the Secate, with "hot haste" presses the passage of the bill to rai-e ten additional regiments—ten thousand more men-for the vigorous prosecution of the Mexi-

Put this and that together, and what does it mean? Mor coops are surely not wanted; the Mexicans are conquered; hostilities are suspended; a treaty of peace is negotiated. Why, then, the necessity of ten more regiments? Is it to make a "powerful demonstration to frighten the subdued Mexicans," as Mr. - declared ! Most assuredly not-The secret and true reason for all this is, that a large amount of Executive patronage is connected with the ten regiment bill-hundreds of partisan politicians are crying for "spotis," and are impatiently waiting for commissions in the ten regiments. A Presidential election is approaching, help is wanted, and therefore a desperate effort is to be made to pass a nnecessary bill to extend Executive patronage. Such is the me ning and object of this and that, when put together.

SANTA ANNA'S RETIREMENT.

There is no reason to doubt (says the New Oreans Delta) the truth of the report brought by the Edith, that the great Mexican, whose energy has sustained this war and communicated whatever of vigor has characterized the defence of Mexico, had received his passports from our Commander-inchief, and ere this has arrived in Vera Cruz on his way to foreign parts. A gentleman now in this city saw the letter to General Twicos from General Scorr, directing the former to allow Gen. SANTA Anna to depart in peace from Vera Cruz. The retirement of Santa Anna is a death-blow to the

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LANDS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES-MARCH 7, 1848

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, from the Committee on Publ Lands, reported a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force and for other purposes," approved February 11, 1847. Read a first

Mr. EVANS desired the bill to be put upon its passage immediately. He would only remark, for the information of the House, that some of the most meritorious men, noncommissioned officers and privates, who served their country in Mexico, were by the act of 1847 deprived of their bounty lands. There were cases without number where private lands. There were cases without number where privates were compelled to accept promotion, all their officers having been killed on the battle-field; they were, therefore, absolutely compelled to accept promotion, and it would be the grossest act of injustice to refuse to pass this bill. He hoped no objection would be offered to obstruct its passage, so that those meritorious men who so signally distinguished themselves in the Mexican war might receive their 160 acres of land. He moved that the bill be put on its passage.

Mr. RICHARDSON had no objection to the passage this bill ; nay, he was in favor of its passage ; but he the land. In many cases—it was so with those who went for the State of Illinois and some other States also—the office nois and some other States also—the officer were chosen after the companies were formed at the place of rendezvous; the officers then appointed were mustered as privates, and by the provisions of this bill were as much en-titled to their bounty land as any others. Now, an amend-ment should be made to the bill to correct this; for even the privates were not entitled to bounty lands according to exist-ing laws if they were disbanded before reaching the seat of military operations. There were, however, many reasons why the general provisions of this or some such bill should longed, and other corps in the regiment in which he served in Mexico, officers were cut down, and if it had been known that the construction now given by the Department were to be put upon the law of 1847, it would have been impossible to have officered those companies, for their commissions were not a sufficient compensation to them for the loss of their land. He proposed to amend the bill by adding to the first section the words: "Provided they shall have been elected or pro moted after reaching the place of military operations."

Mr. HASKELL said that this bill had been before the Com

in its favor; and he was very glad that the gentleman from now introduced it; and as the bill was so obviously just and fair, he earnestly hoped that gentlemen would aid those who felt specially interested in its passage in getting it through the House without delay. He

trusted the bill would be suffered to pass now, and would not be delayed by further referring it.

It was not often, Mr. H. observed, that he troubled the sen were it not for the peculiar interest he took in the success of the bill in behalf of those with whom he had been as sociated in the service. The regiment to which he had lately been attached in Mexico had been organized upon the field, the men who composed it having left Tennessee in companies. The regiment, as such, had not been organized until two months after its members had been mustered into the service. There was not an officer in it who had not first served as a private for more than two months. The War Department had so construed the law granting bounty land to volunteers who should have served till they were honorably discharged, that when a soldier should have been promoted from the ranks and received a commisson as an officer, he should be no longer entitled to his bounty land, he not having served as a common soldier until he was discharged from the service. Should this very singular construction of the law receive the sanction of Congress it would operate in this way : A private who should muster into the service to-day and should march to-morrow, and on the march—that was, on to-mor-row—should fall sick or receive some bodily injury, and be reported by the surgeon as disabled, and thereupon be dis-charged, would receive his full amount of bounty land from the Government, though he had actually served but one day, because he had been mustered into the service and duly discharged. But, under the same decision, should be muster to-day and should continue to serve for eleven months and twenty days, and then for his meritarious services should be promoted and commissioned, he would be deprived of the re-ward provided for him by the Government, and o iginally set apart as a stimulus to a faithful discharge of duty, and as an inducement to enter into the military service of his country. Under such a construction as this the law did not operate fairly; and surely it must strike every reasonable man as n.o. more than just that a private, though commissioned afterward as an officer, should not on that account be stripped of his right to his bounty land. The fact of his having been thus housred ought surely to constitute no disability. The fact of nored ought surely to constitute no disability. his promotion, on the contrary, warranted the inference that he had served faithfully as a private, although he had not been "honorably discharged," in the words of the law. Was it fair that if a man, after serving as a private, should be discharged, he must receive his land, but it, instead of being discharged, he was promoted, he should not? If any differ-

ence was made, in consequence of his promotion for merit, it surely ought to be rather in his favor than to his disadvantage. as it stood it did not prevent the officer who had first served as a private from receiving his land. All it did was to show ing been prevented by circumstances without any fault of theirs) might be not less entitled to the bounty of the Govern-Mr. E. could see no reason why the amendment was necessary. Those who were promoted to be officers usually received that promotion in consequence of superior education or some other external advantage, apart from merit as soldiers. He hoped the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois would not be adopted. Mr. E. utterly disclaimed all intention or desire to deprive the soldier of his right, nor would the bil

he hoped it would not be adopted. Mr. GIDDINGS inquired of the Chair whether it would in order to move that the bill be referred to the Military Com mittee? He thought that the House were getting into a very haste. Matters of much importance were often thus disposes of without being examined, and of which a large part of the numbers knew little or nothing.

Mr. G. insisted that subjects requiring the action of the

have any such effect. The amendment was unnecessary, and

House ought always to be first subjected to the deliberate in vestigation of a committee. They were asked now to pass t bill at once, with the nature and operation of which they were unacquanted, without allowing time for examination or reflection. He was told that these men had served their coun tracquanted, without allowing time for examination of re-flection. He was told that these men had served their coun-try with great gallentry. He had no doubt of it. Our sol-diers were in the habit of doing so. They had served with the utmost gallantry in the last war; there were twelve-months volunteers who had served in that war through the whole term of their enlistment, and yet had never received the first dol-lar nor a single acre of land. In the frontier war men had served yet longer that that, who had never to this hour re ceived any reward whatever. Mr. G. did not wish to be un-derstood as opposing this bill; but those who were entrusted with the power of legislation were sacredly bound to mete out justice with an equal hand. He was not prepared to pass on this bill, because he was not acquainted with its merits. He hoped it would be sent to the Committee on Military

Mr. EVANS presumed the gentleman had not listened to the debate, or he would have learned that the bill had already been before the Military Committee, who were nearly unani-mous in its favor; it was now reported from the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. GIDDINGS then suggested the propriety of referring it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union Mr. McCLERNAND said that if the merits of this bil Mr. McCLERNAND said that if the merits of this bill were not apparent on its face, they had been abundantly demonstrated by gentlemen who spoke from a practical and personal acquaintance with the subject. Possibly the bill might be defective in some particular point, as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Richardson) seemed to suppose, and had there fore moved an amendment to meet the case; but its general provisions had been well considered, and it would effect the object of extending the benefit of a land warrant to such officers as had been promoted from the ranks during the war. Why should they not receive it? The design of the original bill providing the land bounty had been to stimulate men to enter the service, and to reward those who had faithfully served their country according to the terms of their enlistment. It their country according to the terms of their enlistment. It satriotism, and thus induce men to rally round the standard of their country and defend it at the risk of their lives. Such men deserved reward; and did they deserve it less becaus personal merit and good behavior had led to their promotion To maintain such a principle would be to invert every process of reasoning and every consideration of justice. It would be

of reasoning and every consideration of justice. It would be to defeat the very end and object of the original bill, and to act against its spirit.

Mr. McC. said he was acquainted with one case which would illustrate the justice of the provisions of this bill. It was the case of a volunteer who had gone into the service and been promoted, but when a regiment was to be organized had voluntarily gone in other ranks and served as a private, (though be was a man of education and talents.) In the bloody field of Buena Vista every officer of that company had b.en cut down, and this man had been promoted by the choice of the company to be its captain, and, under the circumstances, he could not do otherwise than accept his appointment. It was his duty to accept it. There was a necessity for the filling of the vacances which the fortune of war had created. The company was without a head to lead it on to battle; it must the scance were the lightest evidence of their companions in arms, were the highest evidence of their have officers; and would any gentleman say that, because merit. But is consequence of their being promoted they

nder such circumstances fee had accepted his commission, it never would receive an honorable discharge : they were not under such circumstances le had accepted his commission, it is never would receive an nonorable discharge. The was just to deprive him of his bounty land. Was it ever the private soldiers, and no others were entitled to a discharge. Therefore they were not within the letter of the law.

Within his own knowledge there were two or three privates who had been elected within a few days of the expiration of

sos) confied the operation of the bill to men who had been promoted from the ranks in the actual seat of war, and did were chosen officers at the rendezvous there might not be as strong reason for extending to them the benefits of this bill; but, when a private had served in the ranks till the necessities

Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The committee had not thought themselves infallible; they considered it possible that they might have erred, and they were not afraid to have their work thoroughly examined. The gentleman from Mariland (Mr. Evans) now said that the bill had been again reported from the Committee on Public Lands. Well, what ham could arise from referring it to the Committees of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. H. did not insist that, though a military bill, it should be sent to the Committee on Military Affairs, because that committee had already had the subject before them; but he thought there was wisdom in referring it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It was a measure which might be passed in nediately without any such that, though a military bill, it should be sent to the Committee for the Whole on the state of the Union. It was a measure which might be passed im nediately without any such that the subject before them; but he thought there was wisdom in referring it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It was a measure which might be passed im nediately without any such that the subject before them; but he thought there was wisdom in referring it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It was declaratory only in its provisions. It declared what was the intention of a former Congress. It was to make promotion equivalent to an honorable discharge. He hoped that those who honestly do do justice to a worthy, to the most worthy class of men who went into the service of their country, would not seek to strangle this bill, either by referring it to the Commithad moved an important amendment, and some other gentle-man, he believed, had moved another: very possibly it might now sent to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, it would be suffered to lie neglected during the whole

Several voices. "Yes—we do."]
Mr. H. could not extertain such a thought. He thought it would be much better to let the bill be examined than to take it from the Committee on Public Lands and at once pass Its details were not known; the bill had not even what harm could arise from its reference? Perhaps there might be some points in the bill as it came from the Committee on Public Lands better than in that from the Military Commutee, and vice versa. The House had it not before them—it had not even been printed. He hoped the bill would be sent to the Committee of the Wole on the state of the Union.

Mr. EVANS here accepted as a modification the amendment process.

ent proposed by Mr. Rich Roson.

Mr. POLLOCK said that he fully concurred in the merits of the principle on which the bill proceeded. There was certainly no propriety that when a soldier had been promoted for meet he should be deprived of his claim to bounty land. Surely such a promotion was equivalent, in view of the spirit and end of the law, to an honorable discharge. He believed the construction put upon the law by the Department was wholly erroneous, and in direct violation of the spirit if not the letter of the act. Certainly these men ought not to have been excluded from the lenefits of the law, nor could be conceive on what grounds the construction could have proceeded. But the decision had been made; and the purpose of the present bill was to correct so strange an interpretation. No doubt the bill should be icted on; but the question was whether it should be passed now, without one half the members of the House knowing what its provisions were, for the bill had not been printed. It involved a large amount of land, which was equivalent in effect to involving a large amount of money, because the solder had his option to take either land or scrip. Mr. P. was in favor of referring the bill to the. Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union first, because the House was sliping into a habit of passing bills hastily, without due reflection, and without reference to com-mittees. He insisted hat no bill ought to be so passed. In the second place because, while he was in favor of ex-tending every proper givilege to men who had periled their lives in the service of the country, and while he gave our little army the fullest creditfor the almost romantic valor they had displayed, and would in an especial manner crown with glory the devoted courage and eminent services of the volunteers, yet he could not forget that there were others equally meri-torious who had not jet received a single acre from the gratitude of their countr

In the last war with Great Britain, one of the greatest Powers of the earth, we had had volunteers who left all the comforts of home, and met in the bloody field a forman not unworthy of their steel, and yet there was not a line on the statute-book to reward their patriotic devotion. Bounty had been given to those who enlisted to serve during the war, or for five vers; but their officers had not yet received the first

He desired, then, that this bill should go to the Committee f the While on the state of the Union for the purpose of an amendmen, which he intended to offer, extending the proviions of the act to these meritorious men.

But then was another class of men to whom the provisions of the act sught to be extended-to those brave spirits who, our of our country's peril, left all that w dear and priled their lives and their health in our Western wars, fighting against a foe more savage than the Mexicans, under Gess. Wayne, St. Clair, and Himer. Where was be provision on the statute book for those men who, when ngers gahered thick and fast around them, sacrificed lives and comfort-their every thing in the defence of their country's ights ' Many of those gentlemen who day after who had gine to Mexico forgot those who in other days had performed these bloody services for their country. Let equal justice be lone to all, while those who had been engaged in e presen war were provided for, let not those of former days Let them go back and do justice to the past. of forgotten. Let them go back and do justice to the past.

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, was understood to say that the

ery class of cases to which the gentleman referred was procommittee had by resolution been instructed to report.

Mr. POLLOCK said he knew well that during the very
est session the same steps had been taken towards making provisions for these persons, but nothing could be accomplish measure was never reached. To avoid such a result again was his desire. He had prepared for this purpose,

and would offer it it this bill were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, an amendment coverng these cases. Let justice be done to all. He hoped that se whi were willing to do justice to our brave soldiers in exico, would be willing to do justice also to those who ther times defended their country and covered themselves with

Mr. WICK said he had not got the floor for the purpose vasting tme and words to show how glad he would be to do vice of their country, but because he thought he could explain one or two points which were not very generally under-stood. It so happened that the resolution, under the instructions of which this bill had been reported, originated with him; and it also happened that he had drawn the bill under consi-deration and placed it in the possession of a member of the

Mr. EVANS begged the gentleman's pardon. [A laugh.]

om the gentleman.

Mr. WICK said he alluded to the bill reported by the Com. mittee on Matary Affairs, and which was amply sufficient in is details to meet the emergencies for which it was intended. First, as to the objections which had been made against the partment of War in reference to the construction given by it to the bounty land law. It was very easy for these excep-tions to be taken, but they must remember that while they were legislating here they ought to stop all the pig-holes to the laws which they passed. It so happened that in the bounty land law they did not do it. Our public functionaries in excouling their legislation had to be extremely guarded, for they could not do right any how. That was demonstrable; for from the commencement of this Administration to this hour there had nover been a single Executive act which had not have been been as in the contraction.

been brought up before the country and complained of.

Mr. HASKELL interposed, and (Mr. W. yielding) explained that in the remarks he had made it had not been his design to reflect upon the Department, or charge them with design to reflect upon the Department, or charge them with having done wrong. But under the doubtful wording of the law it was highly probable that the Department had come to the best conclusion possible, although the law, as construed by them, was unjust in its operation. He had not intended to reflect upon the Department. Mr. WICK (resuming) remarked that the bounty-land law

their term of service—receiving thus a few weeks' contion as officers to the exclusion of their bounty lands. not extend it to such as had received the choice of their come was not just. It was not the intention of either House of Congress To supply the defect, therefore, it was necessary to pass a law making promotion equivalent to an honorable discharge.

It was said by the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania

out, when a private had served in the ranks till the necessaries of the service required and led to his promotion, surely the reason and equity of the provisions of the bill were strong and self-evident.

Committee of the Whole on the state of the Umon, that other meritorious cases might be provided for. He should waste no words or make no high-counding declarations of his readiness to extend bounty-land warrants to those who had alread military services in times past. But he would say (Mr. POLLOCK) that it was desirable to refer this bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, that merely of form. The House, he believed, were pretty generally agreed that something of the kind proposed ought to be done, and it probably would be; but at an early period of the session the subject had been referred to the Military Committee, who had reported a bi I having this very object in view.

Mr. EVANS have interpreted to say that the gentleman was dee, who had reported a bit having this very object in view.

Mr. EVANS here interposed to say that the gentleman was not probably aware that this bill had within only four days past been referred to the Committee on Public Lands, who who, in the legislation of last Congress, were forgotten. As had reported it now to the House. The committee were bound to report 1.

Mr. HARALSON said he was aware of that; but went on again to see that the Milliam Committee were on the second to report 1.

again to sy that the Military Committee had reported a bill for his object which had, with their assent, been referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The comgress of the Whole on the state of the Union. The com-An honorable gentleman had said that this was a provision

seek to strangle this bill, either by referring it to the Commit tee of the Whole on the state of the Union or by connecting be found that the bill could be amended with advantage in other particulars. Lould any gentleman indulge the belief that, if maritorious individuals, whether the soldiers tion, of the war of 1812, or of the wars with the Indians. come up in separate bills. They should he consider their own merits, each class standing by itself, and the House

would be enabled to vote understandingly.

Mr. VINTON, remarking that the morning hour had some time since expired, and that, if the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union now, this would be the first business in the morning; and in the mean time gentlemen would have an opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill, moved that the House resolve itself into Commit-

tee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, wished to know if gentleen could dispose of bills here without any action whatever The SPEAKER replied that the motion to go into Com ttee of the Whole was always in order.

Mr. VINTON's motion being agreed to, the House resolved teelf into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Hunr in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the bill further to supply icies in the appropriations for the fiscal year end June 30, 1848. [The proceedings on this bill will be found in another part of this paper.]

EASTERN RAILROADS.

RAILROADS IN MASSACHUSETTS AND THE ADJOINING TATES .- We derive the following table of railroad statistics (through the Journal of Commerce) from the Boston Trans-

NAMES.	Length in	Cost	Gross Receipts.	Expenses.	Nett Earn- ings.	Dividends.
	same.		1847.	1847.	1847.	1847.
Western	156	\$8,769,473	\$1,325,336	\$676,689	\$649,647	8 per cen
Boston and Worcester	58	4 113 609	722,170	381, 985		10 do.
Eastern	5	2 937 207	424,840	160,083		8 do.
Norwich and Worcester	66	2 187 249	234,895	141,438		
Boston and Lowell	26	1,956,700	448,556	253,498		
Boston and Providence	47	2,541,715		175,346		74 do.
Boston and Maine	8	3,021,172		220,259		9 du.
New Bedford	20	483,882		94,760		
Nashua and Lowell	75	500,000		96,937		10 do.
Taunton	=	303,742		85,695		
Pitchburg	49	2,406,723		164,433		
Old Colony	44	1,636,632		87,020		
Connecticut River	37	1,167,158		68,900		a
Fall River	41	1,070,988		77,986		
Pittsfield and North Adams.	18	446,358		17,798		
Berkksbire	25	600,000			:	*********
Providence and Worcester	.43	1,756,754				
	851	\$35,902,355	\$5,263,922	\$2,699,732	\$2,564,190	

Sixty-three new railroad projects are before the Legislat of Massachusetts, among which is one from the Hon. George Grinnell and others, for a railroad from Greenfield to some oint on the State line of New York or Vermont, in the town Williamstown. This is designed as a part of another railroad from the Hudson river to Boston. At or near Greenfield it will connect with a railroad already provided for, and principally in operation, via Fitchburg to Boston; while at the west it is designed to be extended by a charter from New York from the western line of Massachusetts to Troy. The route is difficult, but probably not more so than that of the Western railroad. At Greenfield, on Connecticut river, the route of the proposed road runs near forty miles north of the Western, rom which river, going west or east, the two routes gradually converge. The new road, if constructed, will be twenty miles shorter than the Boston and Albany road, and the grades, we believe, will be on the whole shorter, though along the Hoosie mountain they will be sixty feet to the mile. It was proposed to go through this mountain by a tunnel four miles long; but this idea, we believe, has been abandoned.

Mr. Senator Downs has received a letter from Col. Pensi-PER F. SHITH, the Governor of Mexico, of the 9th of February, who recommends the adoption of the treaty in very urgent terms. He believes it was made in good faith by the existing Government, which, he says, without the assistance ratification on the part of the United States, and the pres tige it would afford to political affairs in Mexico, capnot stand six weeks. He says an army of eighty thousand men would be necessary to continue operations, and that it cannot be maintained by contributions on the enemy, as the resources of supply are necessarily diminished by the increase of our force. If we should retire, he contemplates an army of twenty thousand men, in four divisions, as necessary to hold the ountry adopted. The present Government is liable to pronciamentos, and all the other paraphernalia so readily employed by Mexicans to overthrow authority. For this reason he advocates the treaty; and, further, because he thinks no other Government can be established that will be sufficiently strong to treat. The letter was read to the Senate. - Correspondence of the North American.

Official appropriement has been made in England chang-Official supportement has been made in England changing the days of sailing of the English steamers. The sailing days from America of the above steamers, from Boston and New York, will be changed from Saturday to Wednesday, commencing on Wednesday, the 5th of April, instead of Saturday, the 8th. No alteration will take place in the sailing days from Liverpool, which will continue to be Saturday. The weekly sailings will commence from Liverpool on the 8th of April, and from America on the 4th of May.

morning, and which consumed some eight or ten buildings, a man, aged 50 years, named William E. G. We'sh, and his three children, all perished in the flames of their dwelling. The mother, Mary Ann Welsh, was so badly burnt that she died the next day. make it evident that this heartrending catastrophe was result of a dranken quarrel.

NEWARE, New Jersey, affords probably one of the best examples in the country of the advantages of manufactures to a town. In 1826 Newark had only a population of 8,017 in-babitants; now its population amounts to about 30,000.

THE SUPREME COURT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES-MARCH 6, 1848.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL moved that the rules be sur od for the purpose of taking up the bull supplemental to the act entitled "An act concerning the Supreme Court of the United States," approved June 17, 1844, and the amendment moved by Mr. Bow Lix to the same.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was taken up.
Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL explained the necessity and urged the passage of this bill relevant to the same.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL explained the necessity and urged the passage of this bill, reiterating the arguments used when it was last before the House. He also replied to some objections made by the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. Bowlin.) The bill proposed to relieve the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States from attendance on circuit for the term of two years, for the purpose of enabling them to give their whole attention to the appeal docket, on which cases had greatly accomplained. He had been surprised to find that doubts were cumulated. He had been surprised to find that deentertained in some quarters whether any business could be done by the district judges on circuit if the Supreme Court judges of the United States were discharged from that duty. If there were any force in that objection, the passage of this bill would have the effect of bringing the business on the circuits to a stand; but, to show that it was based on error, he referred to the act of Congress of the 29th of April, 1802. which would be found on page 158, vol. 2, of the statutes at large, which gave to the district judge alone the power to hold circuit courts at any and all times. He read the fourth sec-tion of that act to show that the power which he had specified was given to the district judge.

He should be very reluctant to take away from the circuits

the learning and ability and industry of the circuit judges, if he were not perfectly assured, from ample experience, of the learning and ability and industry of the district judges themselves. In the Penn ylvania district, after the death of Judge Baldwin, and during his sickness—a period of more than two years—all the business of the circuit was done by the district years—all the business of the circuit was done by the district judge, a man of great reputation, and the business was never better done than during that time. The district judges were men of ability, and they were perfectly competent to discharge the duty that would devolve upon them during the two years that they would be deprived of the assistance of the circuit judges by this bill, while the Supreme Court would thereby be enabled to dispose of the cases on its calendar, which were accumulating, and the decision of which was of pressing necessity. Mr. I. then gave an historical review of the Supreme Court,

the enlargement from time to time of its terms, from an early period down to the recent change, by which the commencement of its session was altered from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in December. He read tabular statements of the condition of its docket and the number of cases disposed of during a succession of years, and went on to ena-merate the States from which the cases came that were now on the docket, and thereby showed that in this bil suitors from the distant States had the deepest interest; and he then at great length urged, with much earnestness, the passage of

Mr. BOWLIN spoke at great length in opposition and in Mr. BOWARN spoke at great tenger in apposition and in advocacy of an amendment which he proposed to substitute for the bill of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. STEPHENS moved the previous question.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, moved to lay the bill upon the table; which motion was decided in the negative: Yeas

The question on seconding the demand for the previous question was then put and refused: Yeas 63, nays 76.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to emend the bill by striking out the words "two years," and inserting "one

year," so as to limit the operation of the bill for one ye Mr. T. said he was convinced that some reform sho made in the judiciary system of this country. It was required by the number of appeals from all sections of the country. He had come to the House this morning determined not to sup-port this bill; but he was frank to confees that the remarks of the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary had induced him to change his mind. He understand the honorable gen-tleman to say he would introduce a bill for the reform of the diciary. It was not possible for the House at this time to o into a consideration of the revision of the whole system; it any one who was familiar with the number of cases and the progress of business before the Supreme Court must be onvinced that absolute injustice was perpetrated on the clients efore that Court. He would mention one case: and from this they might judge of others. His attention had been called to it by one of his constituents. It was a case involving \$18,000, and was brought up to the Supreme Court by appear in 1844, and entered on the docket of 1844-'45. It was continued on the docket of 1846-'47, and was now n the docket of 1847-'48, number 65, there being some

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL. The Court has just got beyond

Mr. Thompson (continuing) said it would be impossible to Mr. FROMPSON (continuing) said it would be impossible to reach it during this session of the Court, unless some bill of this character passed Congress. Now, as to the necessary result of this delay on the parties; \$18,000 were involved in the controversy; the defeated party brought it up with no expectation of success in the appeal, but for the benefit of the delay. They refused to submit it to the Court on printed arguments, but insisted that counsel should appear. The consequence was that the party who had insiste on his side was quence was that the party who had justice on his side was out to be sold out, having been deprived of justice for four years, and was in a desperate condition. That was but one case. He knew not how many cases there were of a similar character. He thought the House should take the subject into consideration and adopt some system, if it were pos-sible, by which these judges could be constrained to greater progress, or be enabled to make greater progress, (as it was aid they were now unable to do.) For his part, he found that not increased the number of cases disposed of. He went into some details to show the fact that the dispatch of business was

not as great before that Court now as formerly.

Now, it was of the utmost moment to the State which he had the honor in part to represent that they should have the circuit judges go there; and he was in doubt whether it was f more importance to have the Suyreme Court deciding here r going into the circuit of Mississippi. But he thought it as better that they should go on here and attempt to clear the docket. With this object he moved the amendment of one year. If adopted, it would enable this Congress—upon whom he thought was devolved the duty—to change the ju-diciary system within that time. For himself, he was conhat much of that which was said by the gentleme from Missouri was true. If we once relieved the Supreme Court judges from circuit court attendance even for a limited time, he was afraid they would never again attend to circuit court duties; and the result would be that we would have nine judges for life fastened upon this Government. But on account of the largeness of the docket he was willing to re-

account of the largeness of the docket he was willing to re-lieve them from the performance of circuit duties for one yesr, hoping that there would be a reform in our judicial system. He suggested a change in the places for holding the court, and suggested that it should sit in two different places of the Union for the accommedation of suitors and parties of the legal profession. He also intimated that Washington, during the excitement of a session of Congress, was less favorable for the dispatch of business than any other place would be. He suggested a reconstruction of the ourt itself, but reserved the pression of his opinion on that point until a promised bill to duded by urging the adoption of his amendment.

Mr. VINTON said this was not a bill, he thought, for the relief of the Supreme Court, but for the relief of its suitors. the could hear testimony to the truthfulness of the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi. He had a cause on the docket himself which had been there for three years without being eached, and this fact, he was of opinion, was an inducemen with some parties to carry up their cases, as thereby they availed themselves of the delay which an appeal produced. To appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was in many cases an absolute defial of justice, and something should be done to remedy the existing evil. If one year would be sufficient to enable the judges to dispose of the business on the docket, he should be content to adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi, but he believed the number of cases was one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL. After disposing of those that

would be disposed of during the present term.

Mr. VINTON had excluded those decided during the present term, which were about forty in number. To dispose of those, however, the Court had sat since the first Monday in December; and at that rate he feared one year would not be

sufficient to dispose of those which remained.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved the previous question, which was seconded; and, under its operation, the amendment of Mr. Thomseon was agreed to.

The question was then put on the substitute for the bill which. was offered on a previous day by Mr. Bowlin, and it

rejected.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third ime : and, being engrossed, was read a third time.

The question, "Shall the bill pass?" was decided in the

affirmative : Yeas 89, nays 59. So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence The following is the bill as it passed :

BILL supplemental to the set entitled "An act concerning the Supreme Court of the United States," approved June 17, 1844.

Be it enacted, the That, for and during the

the Supreme Court of the United States," approved June 17, 1844.

Be it enacted, &c. That, for and during the term of one year from the passing of this act, it shall not be the duty of the Justices of the Supreme Court to attend any circuit court, and the business of the Supreme Court shall receive the undivided attention of the Justices of the Supreme Court, with power to adjourn from time to time, and to hold their sittings at such times and with such intervals as the pressure of business may permit and require: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to take away the right of any Justice of the Supreme Court, in his discretion, to attend any terms of the proper circuit court which may have been designated for him, whenever in his opinion the public interest may require it, and his attendance at the Supreme Court may, without injury or inconvenience, be dispensed with.